

DEWEY NOT TO STAY LONG AT MANILA.

The Admiral Needed as an Adviser to the President at Washington, and Only Serious Complications Will Keep Him in the East During the Summer.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Navy Department has officially decided that Admiral Dewey is not breaking down in health and has made it plain that the hero of Manila is remaining with the Asiatic Squadron by his own choice. Secretary Long has not told the whole story. The fact remains that Admiral Dewey is able to start for Washington any day.

Only the most serious condition of affairs at Manila and the menace of foreign complications will keep him there through the summer. It is no official secret that the danger from the latter source has been greatly lessened during the past few weeks.

The forward movement of Italy and the prospective partition of China create a situation somewhat complex, but not remarkable in diplomatic circles as threatening. The part to be played by the navy in the reduction and pacification of the Philippines is not of so great importance as to require the personal attention of Admiral Dewey.

On the other hand it is the wish of Mr. McKinley that he have at hand a man like Dewey whose experience and knowledge of conditions as well as sound judgment make him more than usually well qualified to give advice upon Philippine and Asiatic matters.

It will reverse the precedents if Admiral Dewey does not come home. His elevation to the rank of Admiral makes him commander of the entire American navy. For the exercise of the duties which go with the office the natural place is Washington.

KAISER INSISTS ON 300,000 MORE MEN. 7,000 MORE MEN.

Pessimists Predict That the Reichstag Will Be Dissolved.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1899, by the Journal and Advertiser.)

BERLIN, March 10.—Pessimistic prophets predict that a dissolution of the Reichstag is imminent, and some even go so far as to appoint the exact hour of the event—next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

These predictions are based on the determined stand taken by the imperial government on the military increase bill, as proposed by General von Gossler, the Minister of War. This bill was approved by the Budget Committee, with the exception of one item, which was not carried for an extra vote.

The government now demands that even a part of the bill shall pass the Reichstag, and is resolved to risk extreme results.

Conservative diplomats pool-pool the bill by a very small majority. They say it will be in the same proportions as the vote cast by the Budget Committee, which was 13 to 12.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AIM TO SEIZE SIRIKUL.
Soldiers of the Czar Have Arrived in the Tarapimar, in Central Asia.

London, March 10.—A dispatch from Alashand says that news has been received there from Yarkand, via Gligit, that Russian troops have arrived in the Tarapimar, with the design of seizing Sirikul.

Sirikul, or Sherkul, is in Central Asia, in the border land between the possessions of Great Britain and those of Russia. It is the Pamir, the elevated table land of the Hindoo Kooch range of mountains. Sirikul is only about 200 miles from Peshawar and the Khyber Pass, and is situated directly north from there. It is almost on the border of Chitral, where the British troops have been engaged in a "little war" this year.

RESERVING RUBBER FORESTS IN THE CONGO.
Every Ton of the Gum Yielded One Hundred and Fifty Trees Must Be Planted.

Washington, March 10.—Minister Beissner reports from Belgium that in order to prevent the early depletion of forest of India rubber trees in the Free State a royal decree has been issued providing that for every ton of rubber yielded each year there be planted during the same period at least 150 trees or vines producing rubber.

These officials in charge of forests who hold concessions are charged with execution of this provision. A violation of the decree is charged with the penalty of the forests and the strict enforcement of the royal decree.

TRY FOR SANTIAGO BAN ITS.
and in Jail Say They Must Either Starve or Starve One Killed in Holguin.

March 10.—Six bandits were hanged yesterday in the neighborhood of Concepcion, a town where there were no money, and most other things. They have been led by a man who is charged with the murder of a man who was killed in their behalf by the population of one of the former.

W. Lewis Leveson Frison.
March 10. Charles Wells, one of the men who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, was today released from prison upon the completion of his punishment for obtaining sums amounting to \$20,000 either by theft or by fraud. He was sentenced in 1893.

San Francisco Railroad Company.
The San Francisco and North Pacific Railroad Company, which is building a line from San Francisco to Portland, Ore., has today received a bill from the United States government for the use of the Pacific coast line.

GREAT NAVAL STATION PLAYED FOR MANILA.

Mammoth Docks, Together with Fully Equipped Machine Shops, That Will Be Capable of Holding and Repairing the Biggest Battle Ships, Are to Be Built. We Are There to Stay and May Join in the Chinese Partition.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—The Government has decided to have plans prepared for the establishment at Manila of a great naval station.

It is proposed to build great docks there, together with fully equipped machine shops, so that the largest of our battle ships in Asiatic waters may be docked and repaired in case of necessity without being compelled either to return to San Francisco or to rely upon friendly foreigners, who could assist in times of peace, but whose yards would be closed against us in time of war.

It has already been determined to make Manila a coaling station, and the money has been appropriated by Congress for the construction necessary for this purpose. The docks and machine shops, for the money to build which Congress will be asked next winter, added to the store of coal it has been determined to maintain there, will make Manila a most important naval base.

It was at one time thought that this base would be established at Honolulu, in the mid-Pacific. The decision to put it in the Philippine Islands is important as affording an indication of the future policy of the Administration in Asiatic matters. It shows:

First, that no matter what may be the ultimate determination of the United States as to the form of government to be given to the people of the Philippine Islands, we are at Manila to stay and will hold that port and harbor as a perpetual reminder of Dewey's great victory.

Second, that the administration anticipates in the comparatively near future that the United States will be compelled, in the

protection of its own interests, to become a participant in the partition of China, and has therefore decided on establishing a naval base near to the scene of future operations.

The naval base at Manila will make it certain that we hold the Philippine trade and get at least our share of that with China. It will prove a potent factor in shaping the future destinies of that part of the world, and when the United States gets ready to speak the possession of that base will make the nations of the world all the more ready to listen to her voice.

Troops for Otis Arrive.
Manila, March 10.—The remains of Colonel W. E. Smith, Major E. McConville, Captain David S. Elliott and Second Lieutenant Eugene S. French, who were killed in action, were shipped home today by the United States transport Scandia, with military honors, the Second Oregon Volunteers furnishing the escort through the city.

Major-General Lawton, who arrived here this morning on board the United States transport Grant, landed today and formally reported to Major-General Otis, after which he returned on board the Grant. The troops which reached here on board the Grant, the Fourth Infantry and a battalion of the Seventeenth Infantry, will be disembarked immediately.

Rebel incendiaries landed at the village of Calumpit last night for the purpose of setting fire to the houses of the inhabitants who do not sympathize with the insurrection. A number of native houses were destroyed.

With the exception of San Pedro Macati, where Filipino sharpshooters incessantly annoy the American troops, matters are unusually quiet along the line.

More Talk from Agonillo.
London, March 10.—Agonillo, the agent of Aguinaldo, who has just recovered from the effects of his experiences after the wreck of the Dominio Line

steamer Labrador off the northeast coast of Scotland, in an interview to-day said:

"I did not leave Washington on account of the outbreak of hostilities, although I was warned by a high American official that my life was in danger. I left in order to communicate with less restraint with the Philippine government, as I found my telegrams were tampered with."

"My object here is to place before the civilized world all the facts connected with the American occupation of the Philippine Islands and the methods adopted, which solely tend to exclude and damage all interests except those of the American contractors and trust holders."

The huge telegrams telling of constant victories of the Americans are ludicrous. Since the beginning of the campaign the victorious army of General Otis has not advanced a yard beyond Calocan, and San Pedro Macati. I have telegrams up to February 27, repeating that six hundred American prisoners are in the hands of the Filipinos. General Otis censors the press telegrams because he knows that if the correspondents were allowed to report the real facts the position of the American forces would be anything but creditable in the eyes of the civilized world, and the huge telegrams would be found to be perfectly correct."

Prize Money for Dewey's Men.
San Francisco, March 10.—George H. Holden, of Washington, who returned from the Orient on the Hong Kong Maru, has in his possession 100 claims of the officers and men of Dewey's fleet for head money.

The claims are to be filed with the Court of Claims in Washington for final award. The head money for Admiral Dewey and his officers and men will aggregate \$187,500. \$100,000 will be paid to the officers and men of Admiral Dewey's fleet. The prize money for the officers and men under Admiral Dewey will amount to \$400,000, plus the advance of \$100,000 recently raised. This money will be distributed by the United States District Courts.

GEORGE RHODES REACHES BERLIN.

Germany Asks Herself What He Wants—He Sees the Emperor To-day.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

BERLIN, March 10.—Mr. Cecil Rhodes arrived in Berlin to-day as the guest of Banker Hausmann. To-morrow he will probably have an audience with the Emperor in reference to the right of way of the proposed African railway through German territory.

The National Zeitung says:

Although Mr. Rhodes is not popular personally, Germany will examine his proposals with interest. If favorable to German development in Africa, they will be accepted.

The Berliner Neueste Nachrichten says:

We want nothing from Rhodes. Rhodes wants something from us. His demands may be important to German interests. The present leaders of foreign policy could do with sufficient assurance that our interests will be safely guarded.

180TH INDIANA TO BE BROUGHT FROM MATANZAS.

Administrative Policy of Bringing Home Volunteers to Be Mustered Out Is Inaugurated.

Washington, March 10.—In pursuance of the Administrative policy of bringing home all the volunteer troops for muster out, orders were issued to-day for the muster out of the One Hundred and Sixteenth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, now at Matanzas.

The regiment will be brought home as soon as a troop ship is available and will be transported to the place of enrollment in Indiana for disbandment. The order for the muster out of the volunteer troops in Cuba, having been left to the discretion of General Brooke, commanding the entire Cuban army.

COLOMBIA SETTLES THE CERUTTI CLAIM.

She Is to Pay \$1,500,000 Currency in Full for All Claims Arising Out of It.

Colon, Colombia, March 10.—The report that a definite settlement has been arrived at between Colombia and the representatives of the Cerutti claim is confirmed. The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Señor Guzmán, has arranged to pay \$1,500,000 currency in settlement of claims arising out of the Cerutti incident.

The Cerutti case grew out of the political disturbances in Colombia in 1885, when General Cerutti, who was seized and his business destroyed, President Cleveland, as arbitrator, awarded him \$800,000 damages, but Colombia refused to pay until Italy recently sent several war ships to enforce payment.

NEWFOUNDLAND CABINET TORN BY DISSENSIONS.

The Premier Will Not Recall Mr. Morine, Whose Followers Will Withdraw Their Support.

St. John's, N. F., March 10.—The Colonial Ministry is distracted with internal dissensions. Sir James Winter, the Premier, refuses to recall to the Cabinet former Minister Morine. The latter's following, fifteen all told, will withdraw its support from the Government and probably form an alliance with Mr. Morris, who leads an independent party of four.

Sir James Winter, with the remnant of the Government, numbering eight, will probably form a coalition with Mr. Bond, who has eight in his personal following. The Premier hopes to continue in power in despite of Mr. Morine.

PARIS' PARTY AT ST. THOMAS.

The Town en Fete in Honor of the Visitors from the United States.

St. Thomas, March 10.—The American line steamship Paris, Captain Frederick Watkins, which is cruising in West Indian waters with a party of Americans, arrived here this afternoon from San Juan de Porto Rico.

The town is gayly decorated to welcome the tourists, many of whom came ashore immediately. The streets are crowded with the city folk. The weather is charming.

MESSANGER WILL CROSS THE OCEAN.

Flying Trip of a Boy from London to New York and Chicago.

LONDON, March 10.—A messenger sails to-morrow on the American Line steamer St. Louis bearing a letter for parties in New York, where he will await an answer and return immediately. The messenger, who will go for an American gentleman here, will take letters also for delivery in Chicago and



A London Commissionaire.

Philadelphia, the idea being to beat the Postal Union by some hours.

The New York District Telegraph service has no information about the sending of a messenger boy on an errand from England to America and back again. It has no part in the enterprise. The messenger boy industry is not international, and the Cerutti case is not a European country each has its own characteristic messenger boy theory and practice. On this point a representative of the local press said last night:

"In England the messenger boys are not boys, but middle-aged men. They are called commissionaires, and are usually retired soldiers or other Government employees. I am sure I have no idea why any London should put himself to the expense of communicating with America in that way—unless he is a theatrical manager and is indulging in an advertising scheme."

As a matter of fact the only instance of this kind to be found in the records of the New York service was theatrical in its inspiration and object.

Young Edward Sotherton, who had made a good impression in his father's creation of Lord Gundry, appeared in 1898, in Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theatre production of the English play, "The Highest Bidder." Both the piece and the actor were successful. Manager Frohman conceived the idea of sending congratulations to the author of the play, and sent a messenger boy to London to deliver a letter and press clippings to the London editors by special messenger. Eyre Sanger, an employee of the theatre, was the boy chosen, and made the trip in messenger uniform.

Some time ago a genuine messenger boy was sent on a trip of 500 miles from this city to Alton, N. Y., and back to bear the apologies of a New Yorker who was due there to deliver a lecture on the city of New York. These are the only two long-distance messenger boy sprints on record—and both boys are still alive.

British Sugar Bill Modelled on Ours.
Calcutta, March 10.—In the Legislative Council to-day Sir James Westland, the Financial Secretary, introduced a bill modelled upon the United States act of July, 1897, giving the Government power to impose countervailing duties on imported sugar imported into India. It is proposed to pass the measure during the present session.

KING TANUS WAITS ON THE POWERS AT SAMOA.

Tamasese Exposes German Intrigue—Consul Rose's Reports to Berlin—Admiral Kautz Not Ordered to Use Force to Put Tanus on the Throne.

APIA, SAMOA, Feb. 23, via San Francisco.

10.—Tanus Malletto, the recently elected King, and the high chief Tamasese, were interviewed to-day on board the British cruiser Porpoise.

"We remain here," said the King, "awaiting the decision of the three powers and until a firm government is established in this country."

Tamasese said that the Germans had made certain promises, approaching him through Dr. Kramer, an officer of the German navy. Continuing Tamasese said:

"Kramer told me I must leave Malletto and join Mataafa at Mullulu, and if I did not I would be sent away to another country. He said it would be right for Mataafa to be king, but Mataafa would be taken away quickly and then I (Tamasese) would be left here to take the kingship. I said to Kramer: 'How is it that you desire Tamasese to be king? Do you not remember the time when he cut off the heads of your people? How then can you support him?'"

Kramer answered: "Never mind that, it is only a trick." Subsequently an interview was held at Mullulu with Mataafa. According to Mataafa the German Consul said the German Government had forgotten the past and now had no objection to his becoming king.

Consul Still Disagree.

Washington, March 10.—The latest official news from Samoa at the State and Navy Departments indicates that the three Consuls there have failed to arrange a settlement between Mataafa and Malletto Tanus.

Notwithstanding the disciplining by Germany of her Consul and the recall of the President of the Council, reports reach the State Department that Mataafa is being encouraged even to armed resistance to any efforts to remove him from the government of the island. It is not believed, considering Germany's protestations of friendship to America, that she will sustain any of her agents, who may be engaged in such a conspiracy.

The Philadelphia, commanded by Rear Admiral Kautz, left the Pacific coast for Apia about a month ago. It was learned to-day that Admiral Kautz was not given specific instructions. He will report to the American Consul on arriving, after which a conference is to be held of the three Consuls and the ranking naval officers of England, Germany and the United States. The admiral Kautz, in the language of a State Department official, was given wide discretionary powers.

What Kautz Is to Do.

The information at the State Department is that Malletto Tanus has the prima facie title to the throne, according to the American Justice Chamber's decision, and unless a great change has taken place within the past month, Admiral Kautz and the Eng-

lish naval commander are expected to sustain that decision.

Serious complications might arise if Germany were to sustain Mataafa in the conference, because such action would prevent the agreement of the three powers, which is a condition precedent in all matters affecting the government of Samoa under the tripartite treaty. It was for this reason that Admiral Kautz was given discretionary powers.

Rose Criticizes Chambers.

Berlin, March 10.—The Reichsanzeiger to-day publishes a series of official dispatches from Samoa. Herr Rose, the German Consul, in his report of the events prior to January 4, dated January 23, says the decision of Chief Justice Chambers in favor of Malletto Tanus was bound to have a stupefying effect, inasmuch as in a written statement, dated October 5, 1895, Mr. Chambers declared there was no ground for contesting Mataafa's assumption of sovereignty if he was legally elected King.

During the course of the discussion, prior to the outbreak, respecting the means to be adopted to assure public safety, Mr. Maxse, the British Consul, and Captain Sturdee, of the British cruiser Porpoise, are represented as intimating their intention of forcibly preventing any advance of the Mallettans and to protect actively the Mallettans. When Chambers's decision was announced, such military measures were prompted by the necessity to protect the lives and property of the whites, the British guards stationed at Mr. Chambers's residence, owing to the locality, have been drawn directly into conflict with the natives.

Herr Rose then relates how he rode on the afternoon of January 1 to the Tirol Hotel in order, like many whites, to watch the British guards stationed at Mr. Chambers's residence, owing to the locality, have been drawn directly into conflict with the natives.

Shortly after 4, the German Consul continued, he rode with Lieutenant Frielinghaus, of the German war ship Falke, to Song and home again. Thus, the Consul concludes, Mr. Chambers's accusation that he rode at the head of a troop of Mallettans when they attacked the Tirol Hotel is "pure invention." As supported by the written testimony of Lieutenant Frielinghaus, the Consul adds, the first two shots were fired by the Mallettans.

Thought Chambers Was Deposed.

Recognizing the establishment of the Provisional Government, Herr Rose says Dr. Raffel, German President of the Municipal Government at Apia, by his activity soon won universal approval. He quotes the thanks received from the British Consul and the captain of the Porpoise.

"Thus," the Consul continues, "the Provisional Government was already an accomplished fact on January 3."

Relating to the war ships the Consul says Dr. Raffel took measures for the protection of the British mission, and he concludes by declaring that Mataafa did not take part in the fighting. Moreover, he points out, he was recognized on the English side by a letter published in the Apia newspapers.

COMPETING ROLLS OF CUBAN TROOPS.

As Soon as This Is Done They Will Receive Their Pay.

HAVANA, March 10.—The only obstacle now in the way of paying off the Cuban troops is the completion of the rolls, a work which is being hastened by Inspector-General Roloff. He says that in some cases the rosters of the commands must be created, as the old rosters are either missing or too defective to be useful. He points out that the insurgents often have no paper, pens or ink.

General Gomez explains that 6,000 commissioned officers and 10,000 non-commissioned officers are relatively large numbers in an army of 32,000 privates, but that these officers in many cases received their appointments because the Cubans have had no other way of recognizing bravery and military excellence.

"It may seem," he says, "a cheap sort of promotion, but it meant a good deal to the Cubans."

General Gomez continues to produce an excellent impression upon the American military authorities.

The stories printed here and elsewhere to the effect that Governor-General Brooke intends to request the Cuban Military Assembly to discontinue its meetings are officially denied. Another session, thought it is said there was no quorum, was held to-day. The committee appointed by the Assembly called on General Gomez to-day to ask an explanation of his conduct and a definition of the understanding reached between him and General Brooke, which the committee declared had prevented a successful issue of the Assembly's financial project. General Gomez declined to comply with the request.

Whether General Brooke's message, declaring that the United States will not recognize any financial obligation entered into by any person claiming to represent the people of Cuba without the President's authorization was delivered to the Assembly has not yet developed, but it appears that the members of the Assembly fear that this message will be followed by others of a more stringent nature.

CANADA'S INCREASED IMPORTS.
London, March 10.—In the House of Commons to-day, the Secretary of State of the Colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, answering a question, said the exports from the United Kingdom to Canada from July last to December 31 showed an increase of over 6 per cent.

So far no report of the preferential tariff. The period, however, he added, was too short to form an accurate judgment as to what the ultimate effect would be.

FILIPINO CAPITALISTS WIN.
Washington, March 10.—The Cortez Brothers, the Philippine natives who have been seeking the return of their property in the islands, have empowered Eugenio Lucas, of Manila, a former clerk of the family, as their agent, and the War Department has cabled General Otis to turn over the estate to Lucas.

So far no report of the restoration of the lands has been received here. The Cortez Brothers own an estate valued at about half a million dollars, located in Manila, Lucena, Tondo, Blondo and Malabon.

PROMOTER HOOLEY MENTALLY DERANGED.
His Mind Gives Way Under the Prosecution, but It May Be Only a Temporary Trouble.

London, March 10.—E. T. Hooley, the bankrupt millionaire promoter, has been seized with mental derangement in consequence of the prosecution instituted against him.

It is hoped that the attack is only temporary.

Black & Tan
The American Porter—made by the Anchor Brand Brewing Association—has struck the popular fancy, making more refreshing than imported.

lish naval commander are expected to sustain that decision.

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VILLON'S BODY SITTING IN A CAVE.

Report That Captain of Pluton Was Left There by His Men.

SANTIAGO, CUBA, March 10.—It was reported here this afternoon that the body of Captain Villon, who commanded the Spanish torpedo boat destroyer Pluton, which was sunk in the destruction of Admiral Cervera's squadron, has been discovered sitting in an armchair in a cave about a mile west of El Morro.

Those who bring the news suggest that his sailors propped him in the chair when wounded and left him to his fate. For many days a careful search was made for Captain Villon's remains, but nothing was ever found to indicate where or how he died.

Captain of the Fort Scott will go by tug to-morrow to ascertain whether there is any truth in the story, and if the body is found it will be brought here for burial, subject to instructions from the Spanish Government.

RUSSIA BACKS DOWN TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Withdraws Her Objection to the Chinese Loan Based on the Northern Railway.

Peking, March 10.—The Chinese Foreign Office has received a dispatch from St. Petersburg saying that as a result of negotiations between Russia and Great Britain the Russian Minister here will withdraw his protest against the Niu-Chwang loan secured by China from an English syndicate. The Northern Railway, running into Manchuria, is the security, and as this railway touches Russian territory a protest was made at first.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF MRS. HENRY WHITE.

Wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy Has Inflammatory Rheumatism.

London, March 10.—The indisposition which prevented Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary of the United States Embassy, from accepting the Queen's invitation to dine and sleep at Windsor Castle on the occasion of the visit of her husband and Ambassador Choate to Windsor on Monday has increased alarmingly.

Mrs. White is now lying dangerously ill at her home in Park Lane with inflammatory rheumatism.

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